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AMENDMENT AND RESPONSE

4. (Amended Three Times) The composition of claim 1, wherein the two biopolymers are comprised of a nucleic acid and a polypeptide.

20. (Amended Three Times) A method for preparing the composition of claim 1, comprising the steps of:

a) immobilizing a first biopolymer onto an insoluble support via a first reversible linkage; and

b) conjugating the first biopolymer with to a second biopolymer via a second reversible linkage, wherein the linkage between the insoluble support and the first biopolymer is a trityl linkage and the linkage between the first biopolymer and the second biopolymer is a chelate complex or a photocleavable functionality.

23. (Twice Amended) The method of claim 22, wherein the second reversible linkage is formed by the reaction of a nucleic acid containing a chelate functionality with a polypeptide containing an imidazolyl functionality in the presence of a metal ion.

24. (Twice Amended) The method of claim 22, wherein the second reversible linkage is formed by the reaction of a nucleic acid containing an imidazolyl functionality with a polypeptide containing a chelate functionality in the presence of a metal ion.

25. (Twice Amended) The method of claim 20, wherein the second reversible linkage is formed from functionalities or precursors, which are introduced into the nucleic acid during enzymatic synthesis.

57. (Amended) A composition, comprising two biopolymers, wherein:
the first biopolymer is linked to an insoluble support by a reversible linkage; and

the second biopolymer is linked to the first biopolymer by a reversible linkage, wherein the first biopolymer is selected from a nucleic acid, enzyme, receptor and peptide; and